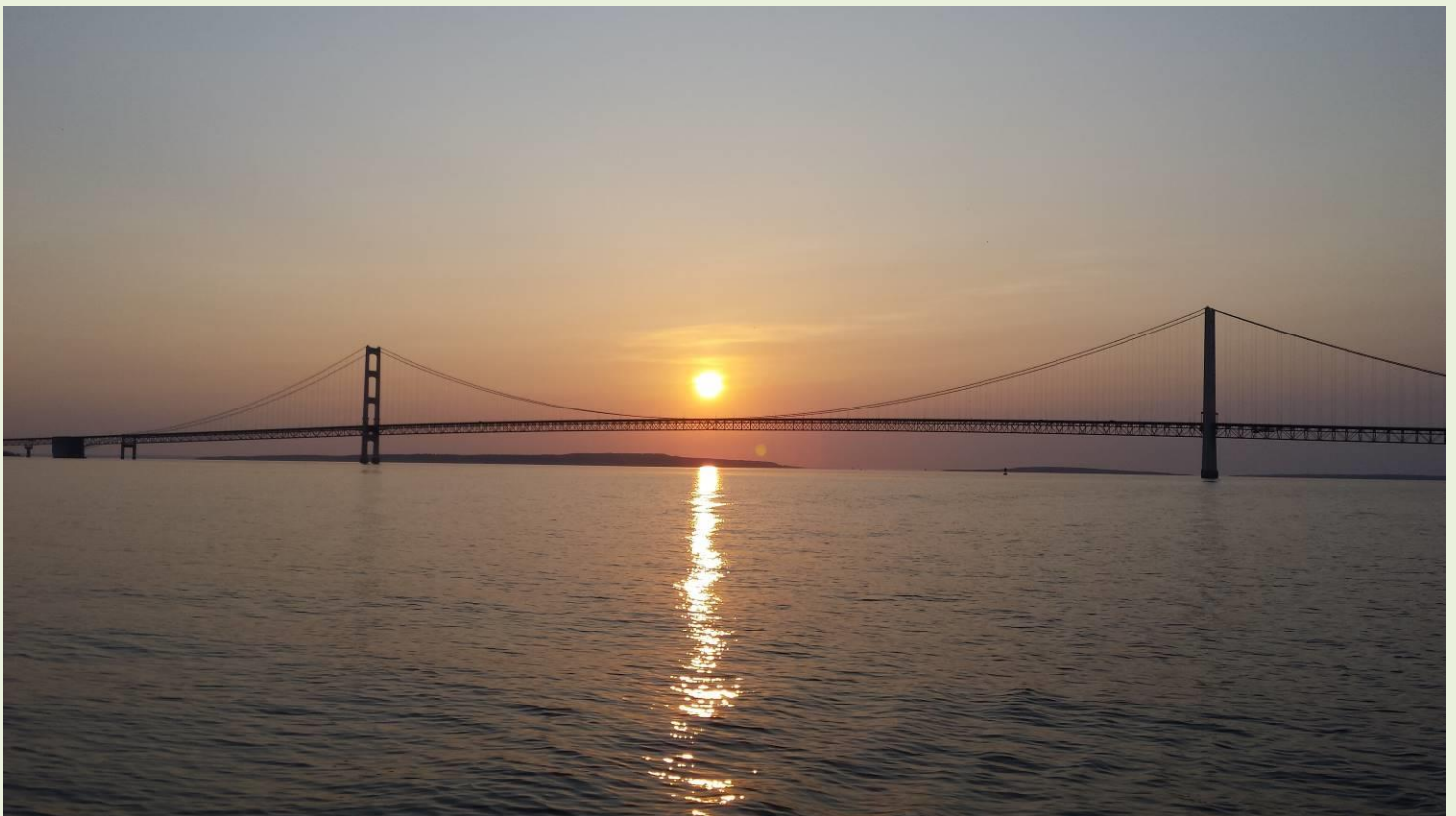
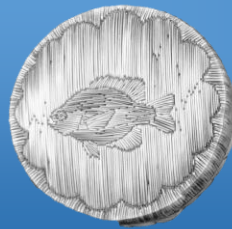
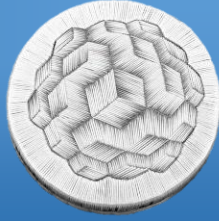




2015/2016

# Annual Harvest Report





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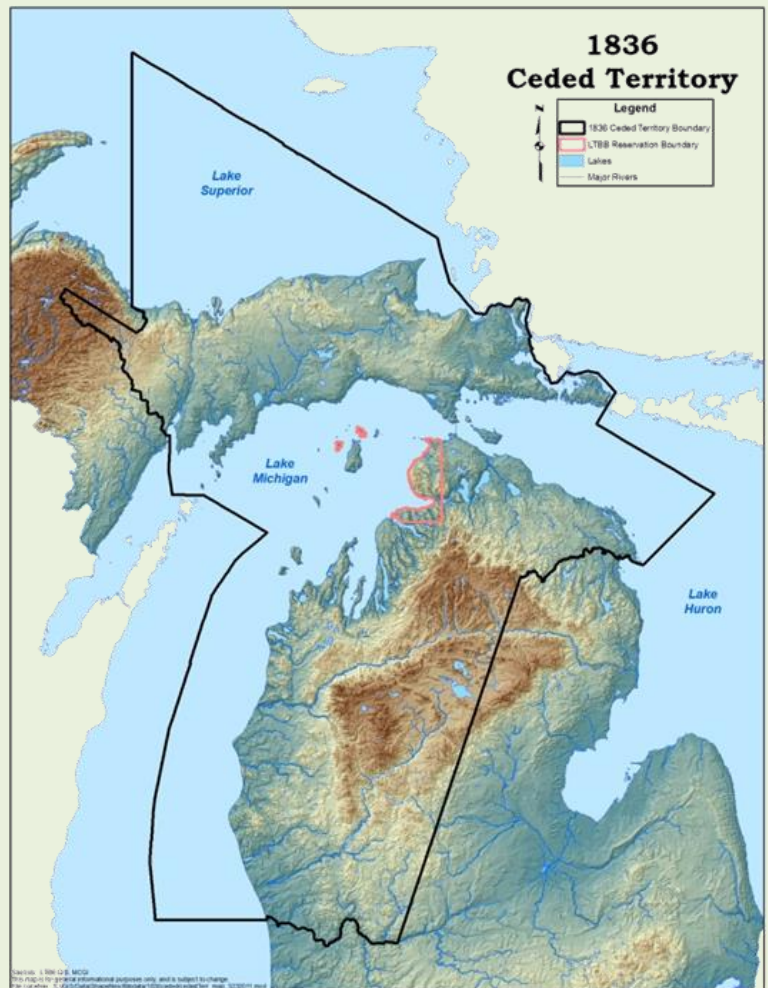
## INTRODUCTION

The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (LTBB) retains the rights to hunt, fish and gather within the 1836 Ceded Territory and the LTBB Reservation. These rights are secured through the 1836 Treaty of Washington and the 1855 Treaty of Detroit and LTBB's inherent sovereignty. The LTBB Natural Resource Department/Commission has been issuing LTBB Reservation and Off Reservation (1836 Treaty Ceded Territory) inland hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering licenses since October 15, 1997 and Great Lakes commercial (captain & helper) and subsistence fishing licenses since 1994.

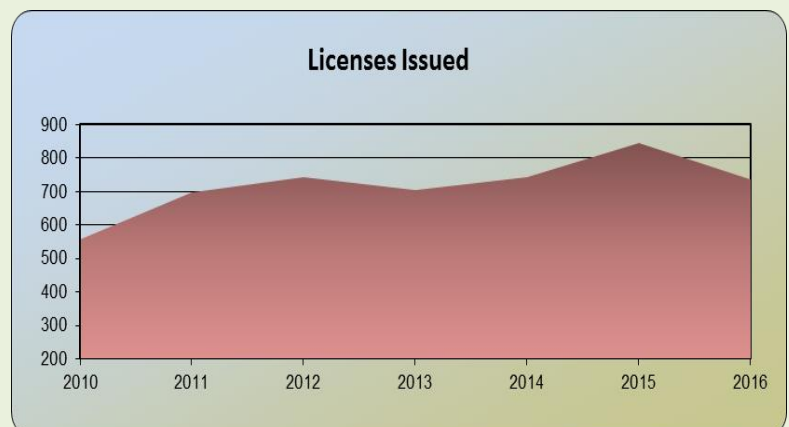
"Natural Resource Department issued 737 Inland Hunting and Fishing licenses to LTBB tribal members. Representing 16% of LTBB's citizens. Tribal members are obtaining licenses at a rate twice that of the State of Michigan citizens"

### Inland Licenses

The inland license authorizes LTBB license holders to hunt, fish, and trap and gather within the LTBB Reservation and/or within 1836 Treaty Ceded Territory (Off Reservation). The authorized tribal member must adhere to the corresponding set of LTBB regulations according to where he/she is engaging in the activity. The LTBB Natural Resources Department issued a total of 737 Inland Hunting and Fishing licenses during the year to LTBB citizens, 687 of those were renewals and 50 were new licensees. Those licenses issued represented 16% of LTBB citizens. The State of Michigan in contrast issues licenses to less than 10% of state citizens.



The Department also issued twenty-seven (27) LTBB Reservation Inland Hunting and Fishing licenses to tribal members of other Federally Recognized Tribes.





*The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians' Reservation Natural Resource Rules and Regulations Section V.A. Hunting Licenses states; Any Tribal Citizen or member of another federally recognized Tribe ten (10) years of age or older, who hunts within the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians' Reservation, while having under his/her control or immediate possession any firearm, bow and arrow, cross-bow, slingshot, or any other device capable of killing or restraining fur bearers or E'weesi'ek (game) shall have in his/her possession a valid and current Tribal license..*

All inland hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering licenses expire each year on Sunday of the first full weekend in January of the following year.

Tribal members between 18 and 54 years of age are required to pay a five-dollar (\$5.00) license fee. Tribal members 17 years of age and under and Tribal Elders 55 years of age and older are not required to pay any license fees.

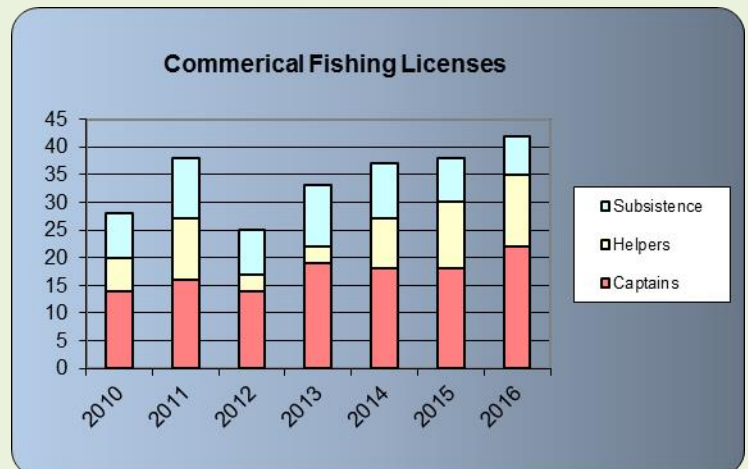
The LTBB NRC promulgates and approves the inland regulations on an annual basis in accordance with their "Rules and Regulations Change Policy."

The policy details Tribal member involvement and the schedule for the process. The process typically begins in June with regulation changes proposed by the NRD. The NRC is then required by policy to have a list of recommended changes finalized by August 1 with the process concluding in November with NRC approval.



### Great Lake Licenses

The Great Lakes Commercial fishing captain license entitles the holder to operate a fishing boat and to participate fully in all commercial fishing activities (including the capture and sale of catch) within and upon the 1836 Treaty Ceded Territory waters as defined in the *Great Lakes 2000 Consent Decree*. The licensed tribal member must adhere to *Commercial, Subsistence, & Recreational Fishing Regulations for the 1836 Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, & Michigan*.



The Great Lakes Commercial fishing helper license entitles the holder to assist the holder of a Great Lakes Commercial fishing captain license in commercial fishing activities. The Great Lakes subsistence fishing license authorizes LTBB License holders to fish for personal subsistence (no commercial sale) and is limited 100 lbs. fish per day within and upon the 1836 Ceded Territory waters as defined in *Great Lakes 2000 Consent Decree*. Subsistence gill net fishermen are restricted to a maximum of 300' of gill net. They must also adhere to the *Commercial, Subsistence, & Recreational Fishing Regulations for the 1836 Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, & Michigan*.

The Department issued eighteen (18) Great Lakes Commercial fishing captain licenses, thirteen (13) Great Lakes Commercial fishing helper licenses and seven (7) Great Lakes Subsistence fishing licenses to LTBB Tribal members in 2016. There was relatively little difference in the number of Captain's, Helper's or Subsistence licenses issued relative to 2014. Commercial captain, commercial helper and subsistence fishing licenses expire annually on December 31<sup>st</sup>. Tribal members regardless of age are required to pay a twenty dollar (\$20) fee for a commercial captain's license and ten dollars (\$10) for a commercial helper's license. Great Lake subsistence fishing licenses are free.

This report details tribal harvest by LTBB members in 2016 within the 1836 Ceded Territory and the LTBB Reservation (including the inland and Great Lakes) via tag/permit returns (deer, bear, elk, walleye) commercial and subsistence fishing catch reports and 2015 reported harvest via annual license holder survey results.

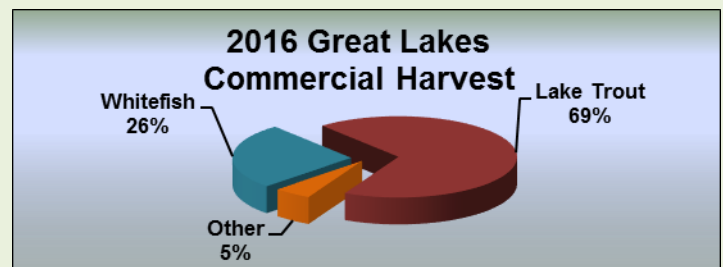


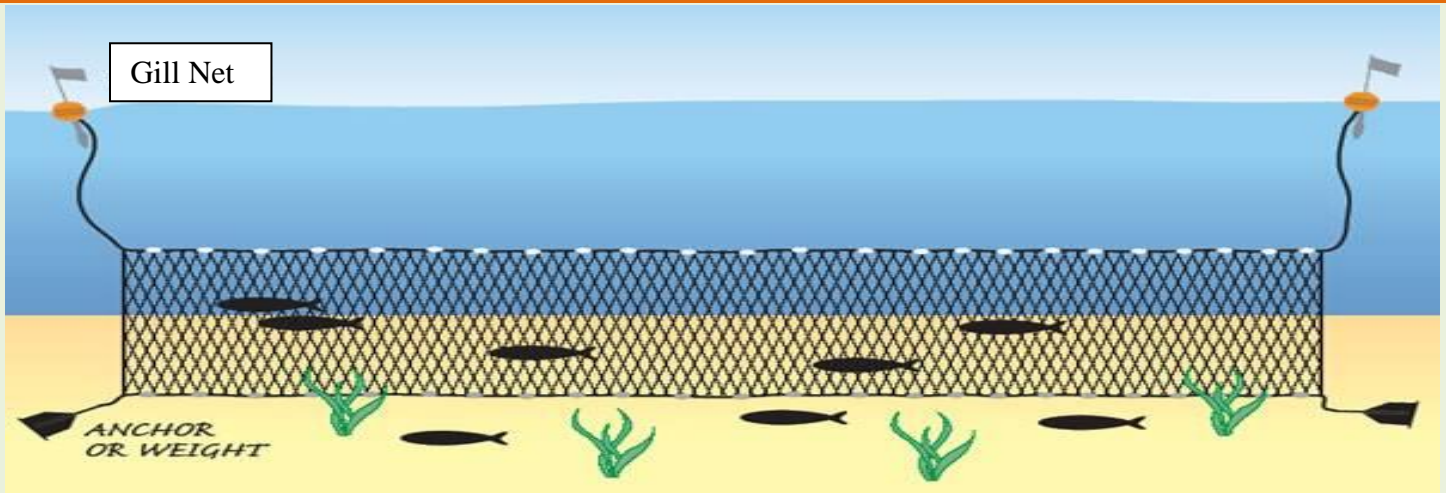
## GREAT LAKES FISH HARVEST

### Commercial Fish Harvest

Properly licensed tribal members may commercially fish with either trap nets (impoundment net) or gill nets, in the 1836 Treaty ceded waters of Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior, subject to the rules and regulations of the negotiated 2000 Great Lakes Consent Decree. License holders are required to file a monthly catch report each month during the term of their license, regardless of whether they have fished or not, and abide by the rules set forth in the *Commercial, Subsistence, and Recreational Fishing Regulations for the Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan* (available at the NRD office or online at the Department website).

In 2016, LTBB issued eighteen (18) commercial captain's licenses and thirteen (13) commercial helper's licenses. Eleven (11) of the commercial captains reported harvest during the 2016 season. In 2016, LTBB commercial fishers reported harvest of 52,879 rd. lbs. of lake whitefish and 137,870 rd. lbs. of lake trout from the 1836 Treaty-ceded waters of the Great Lakes. The gill net fishery accounted for all of the harvest in 2016. The majority of the LTBB commercial effort occurred in the waters adjacent to the reservation, (see map).



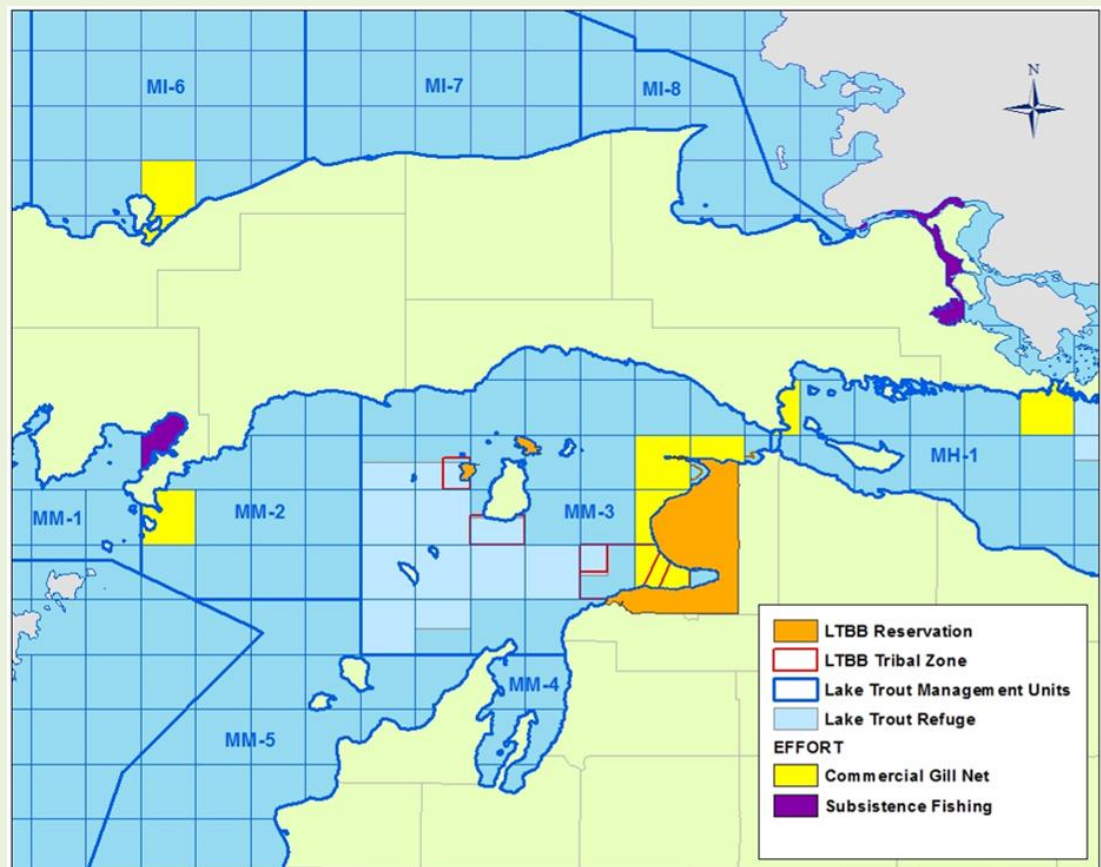


Harvest observed during 2016 is consistent with a general trend of expansion of areas fished by LTBB commercial fishermen which has occurred over the past 4-5 years, with increasing effort in Lake Michigan off of the Garden Peninsula, Lake Huron near Detour, and Lake Superior out of the port of Munising.

Other species reported in the harvest included walleye, menominee (round whitefish), yellow perch, cisco (lake herring), salmon, burbot, chubs and suckers. These species were primarily reported as incidental harvest, (the Consent Decree allows a small daily bag limit for certain non-target species), although target fishing for yellow perch and salmon is permissible subject to special restrictions in certain portions of Lake Michigan. Pursuant to the Consent Decree, LTBB has exclusive fishing zones for these two species in its Tribal Zone.

In 2016 gill-net effort (i.e. feet of gill-net set), for large

mesh gill net, was approximately 1,500,200 feet, which is an increase of over 330,000 feet from 2015. By comparing the harvest to this effort, you can calculate the Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE.) This is reported as pounds of fish per 1,000 ft. of net. In 2016, CPUE for lake whitefish showed a slight increase, from 2015, but still remains lower than any time since the signing of the 2000 Consent Decree. Lake trout CPUE also showed an increase in 2016,

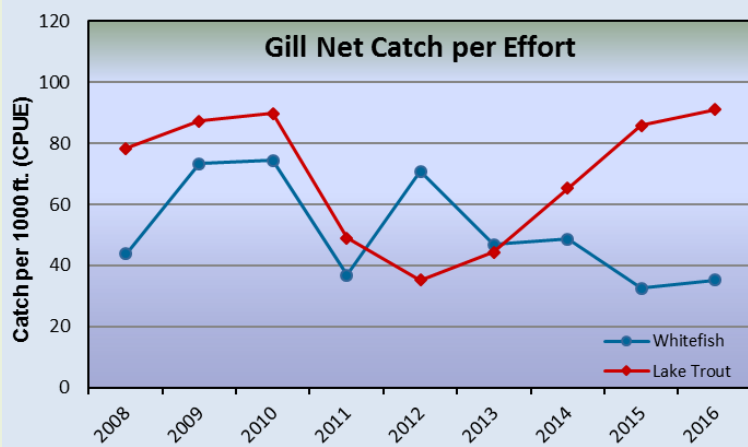




continuing a four year trend and reaching its highest calculated value since 2002.

In 2016, over 25% of LTBB lake whitefish harvest came from Lake Michigan whitefish management unit WFM04 (Cross Village area), 21% came from management units WFM02 and WFM03 (Northern Lake

Michigan/Straits of Mackinac), and just over 1% from management unit WFM05 (Little Traverse Bay.) Nearly 50% of the whitefish harvest occurred in Lake Superior whitefish management unit WFS05 (Munising). LTBB commercial fishers reported less than 3% of the total whitefish harvest from Lake Huron, with harvest occurring out of St. Ignace and Detour.



### Lake Whitefish

	Unit	Harvest (rd. lbs.)	% Whitefish Harvest
Lake Michigan	WFM04	13387	25.32%
	WFM03	506	0.96%
	WFM05	542	1.03%
	WFM02	10620	20.08%
	WFM01	10620	20.08%
Lake Huron	WFH01	389	0.73%
	WFH02	1108	2.09%
Lake Superior	WFS05	26327	49.79%
Total Whitefish Harvest		52879	

### Whitefish Management Units





Consistent with preceding years, the majority (73%) of lake trout harvested in 2016 came from Lake Michigan statistical district MM3. Less than 2% of the harvest was reported from Lake Michigan statistical district MM2. In Lake Superior statistical district MI6, just over 19% of the total lake trout harvest was reported, while over 6% percent came from Lake Huron statistical district MH1.

### **Subsistence Fish Harvest**

Tribal members interested in fishing the Ceded waters of the Great Lakes for subsistence must follow the State of Michigan hook and line regulations or obtain a Great Lakes subsistence license from the LTBB Natural Resources Department. When fishing under the state rules and regulations, the tribal member need only have his/her Tribal enrollment card. He/she does not have to obtain a state license.

The Great Lakes subsistence license, available through the LTBB NRD, allows a tribal member to harvest up to 100 lbs. of fish per day via gill net, impoundment net, hook and line, or spear.

Subsistence gill-netting is limited to one (1) net of three hundred (300') feet or less per vessel per day. Tribal members interested in subsistence gill-netting in the Ceded waters of the Great Lakes are required to obtain a permit in addition to their subsistence license. Subsistence license holders are also required to submit monthly catch reports every month during the term of their license, regardless of whether they have fished or not.

Subsistence fishermen may have seasonal or geographic restrictions that they must adhere to depending on the time of year and location in which they wish to fish. Please refer to the *Commercial, Subsistence, and Recreational Fishing Regulations for the Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan* (Section XIX) and the 2000 Great Lakes Consent Decree (Section XII) for more detail.

In 2016, six (6) LTBB tribal members obtained subsistence fishing licenses, with two (2) reporting harvest. One subsistence fisher reported all of the gill-net harvest in 2016 with nets set in Big Bay de Noc in northern Lake Michigan. Three days of fishing in May and two in November were reported with a total of fifty (50) round pounds of walleye and twenty-eight (28) pounds of yellow perch harvested. Some harvest also occurred through the ice in Munuscong Bay in the St. Mary's River, (see map.) Three (3) days of hook and line fishing were reported with a total of twenty-eight (28) yellow perch and one (1) walleye harvested.



## INLAND FISH AND WILDLIFE HARVEST

### License Holder Survey

The LTBB Natural Resource Department (NRD) surveys Tribal members as a part of their licenses renewal process. Survey questions are focused on participation in hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering activities by tribal license holders throughout the LTBB Reservation and 1836 Treaty Ceded Territory. Survey questions also inquire about what species were harvested and where. See appendix A for a copy of the 2015 License Year Harvest



### 2015 License Holder Survey Results

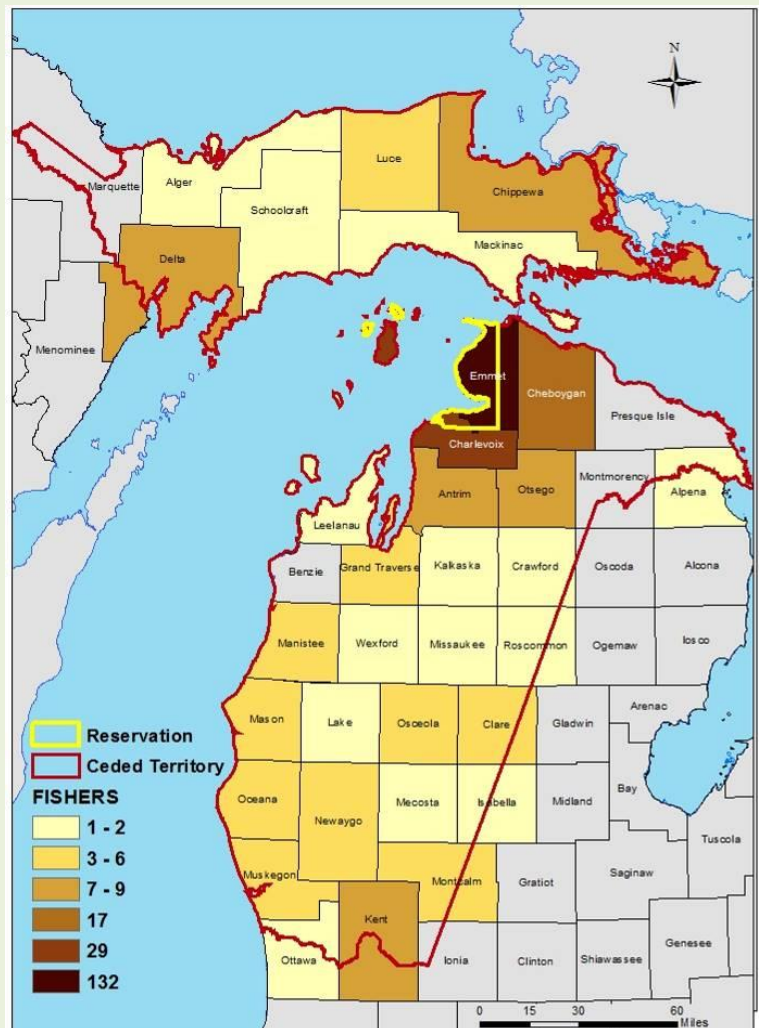
The LTBB Natural Resource Department renewed six hundred and eighty seven (687) inland hunting and fishing licenses in 2016. Four hundred and ninety eight (498) surveys were completed for a return rate of 72.5%.

### Fishing

The first part of the survey, questions 1-5, is geared toward inquires of fishing related activities. Fifty nine percent (59%) of those surveyed had indicated they had fished an inland lake or stream and thirteen percent (13%) of those had stated they had fished with a spear during the 2015 season. Spearing or harvest other than hook and line remains an integral part of the LTBB subsistence culture. Spearing provides tribal members with an opportunity to quickly and efficiently harvest resources for their family's consumption.



The top five species harvested the most often with a hook and line in 2015 were perch, bluegill, crappie, "other," rock bass and walleye respectively and the species harvested the most using either a spear, hands, trotline or dip net were walleye, salmon and trout. Walleye was far and away the highest reported with 254 speared. The 2015 harvest is second only to the 291 reported harvest of 2011.



Tribal members reported fishing frequently in 32 of the 38 counties found within the 1836 Ceded Territory. Emmet County had far and away, the highest number of tribal members (26%) reporting that it was the county they “most frequently fished,” followed by Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Delta and Antrim Counties. The vast majority of LTBB members are exercising their Inland Article 13 rights on or very near to the LTBB Reservation (see *Fishers Map*) The remainder of those who responded had their effort distributed somewhat evenly throughout the other counties of the Ceded Territory.

### Hunting

The next section of the survey, questions 6-10, was comprised of questions designed to determine whether the member hunted, what the member hunted, whether or not they were successful in harvesting any animals and if successful how many they harvested.

Eighty four percent (84%) of those surveyed reported hunting under their tribal license during 2015. The species cited as being harvested most often were squirrel, deer, rabbit, grouse, and mallard duck.

Survey respondents were asked to list the county they hunted most frequently. Thirty two (32) of the 38 counties found within the 1836 Ceded

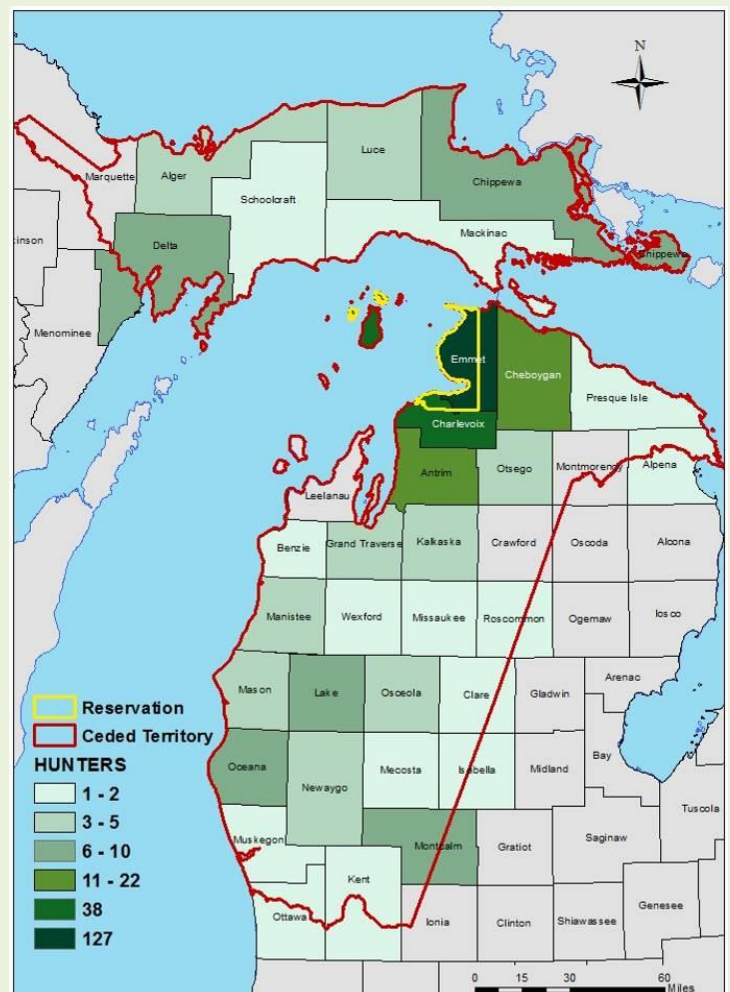


Territory were cited. One hundred eighty seven (187) of those that hunted indicated that they had “hunted most frequently” in either Emmet, Charlevoix, Cheboygan Counties with the rest of the effort being dispersed among



the remaining counties. Again, a majority of the hunting activity occurs on or very near the LTBB Reservation.

In 2015 Tribal harvest tags were required for deer, bear and elk. The results of those specific harvests will be covered more in depth in the next section.



## Furbearer Harvest Results

Tribal regulations define furbearers as *furbearing animals including coyote, red fox, gray fox, bobcat, beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, weasel, skunk, raccoon, badger, wolf, cougar, pine martin, fisher and opossum*. Tribal members may trap or hunt approved furbearers species. Seasons and bag limits differ by species and geographic location. Tribal regulations prohibit the harvest of any wolves or cougar.



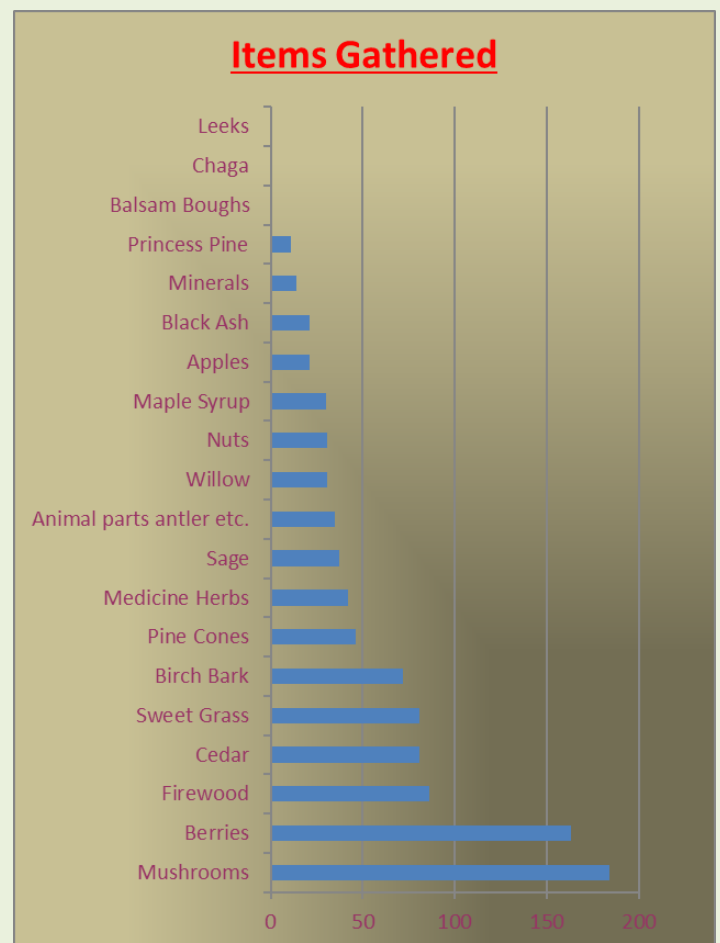
The Tribal regulations require all bobcat, fisher, marten or otter either shot or trapped to be presented to a biological staff member within 72 hours of being taken for inspection and registration. If the tribal member wishes to transport an otter or bobcat out of the United States, federal law requires the shipped hide to have a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITIES) tag. Furbearer harvest by LTBB has been minimal and negligible at best. LTBB NRD Inland Fish and Wildlife was able to work with the USFWS in 2016 and secured CITIES authority.

Very few survey respondents, less than 2% indicated trapping as activities they engaged in during the 2015 season. A total of six individuals listed trapping as an activity they participated in resulting the harvest of 3 fox, one bobcat and one raccoon.



## Gathering

Tribal members gather plants and plant materials for a variety of reasons including, subsistence, medicinal or cultural purposes. Fifty percent (50%) of the survey respondents report gathering in 2015.





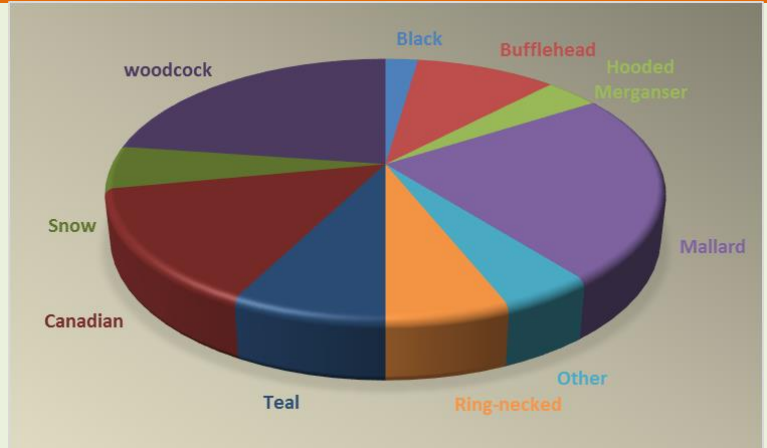
The list of materials and vegetation gathered was quite varied however the top five items gathered most by the survey respondents in 2015 were mushrooms, berries, firewood, cedar and sweet grass respectively. Mushrooms and berries consistently rank at the top. It should be noted that two of the top five are sacred medicines of the Anishinabek.

The Department also issued 14 firewood and 1 lodge pole gathering permits in 2015.



### ***Migratory Harvest Results***

LTBB has a rather low participation in hunting of migratory birds. Only three (3%) of those surveyed, a total of fifteen (15) individuals reported hunting migratory birds. Those that did reported harvesting nine (9) different species. The species harvest the most were mallard ducks, woodcock, Canadian geese, bufflehead and teal.



### ***Turkey Harvest Results***

Tribal regulations were amended in 2011 and no longer require tribal members to obtain harvest tags in order to hunt wild turkey. There are two (2) separate seasons for wild turkey, a spring and fall season. The spring season is April 15-June 15 and the fall is October 1- November 14. Tribal members are allowed to harvest two (2) birds of either sex in the fall season and two (2) adult males with visible beards during the spring season.

During 2015 six (6) survey respondents indicated they had hunted turkey. Fourteen (14) turkeys were reported harvested.

### ***2007 INLAND CONSENT DECREE ALLOCATED SPECIES HARVEST***

In November of 2007 the five 1836 Treaty of Washington signatory Tribes, United States and the State of Michigan entered into a Federal Consent Decree resolving the disputed Inland Article 13 Rights of the Tribes.

As a part of the negotiated 2007 Inland Consent Decree, the Tribes agreed to limit their harvest of certain species according to an agreed upon method of allocation.

## Elk

The elk harvest is permitted in a 9 county area in the northern tip of the Lower Peninsula with a majority of the harvest occurring in or near the Pigeon River Area. The 2016 elk herd population was estimated at 1,371.

The LTBB NRD tribal elk hunter application period for a 2016 elk kill tag was from May 1 to June 1, 2016. The lottery was held at the LTBB NRC meeting on Wednesday, July 13, 2016. A total of four elk tags were available to LTBB elk hunters. No permits were issued for Hunt Period 1. LTBB elk hunters were issued two either sex and two cow only elk permits for Hunt Period 2 in Unit F, G or X.

- Hunt Period 1 Unit L August 30-September 2, September 16-19 and September 30-October 3.
- Hunt Period 2 Units F, G and X December 10-18.
- Hunt Period 3 (if needed) Units F, G and X December 19-January 2.



All four LTBB hunters successfully harvested elk during the 2016 season.

### LTBB elk harvest results for the 2016 season.

2016 LTBB Elk Harvest							
Hunter #	County	Land	Time of Harvest	Harvest Date	Gun or Bow	Elk Gender	Dressed Weight
H-1020	Montmorency	Public	8:00 AM	12/11/2016	Gun	F	NA
H-1391	Montmorency	Public	3:00 PM	12/11/2016	Gun	F	350
H-0551	Montmorency	Private	5:15 PM	12/12/2016	Gun	M	460
H-0141	Montmorency	Public	10:00 AM	12/20/2016	Gun	M	308

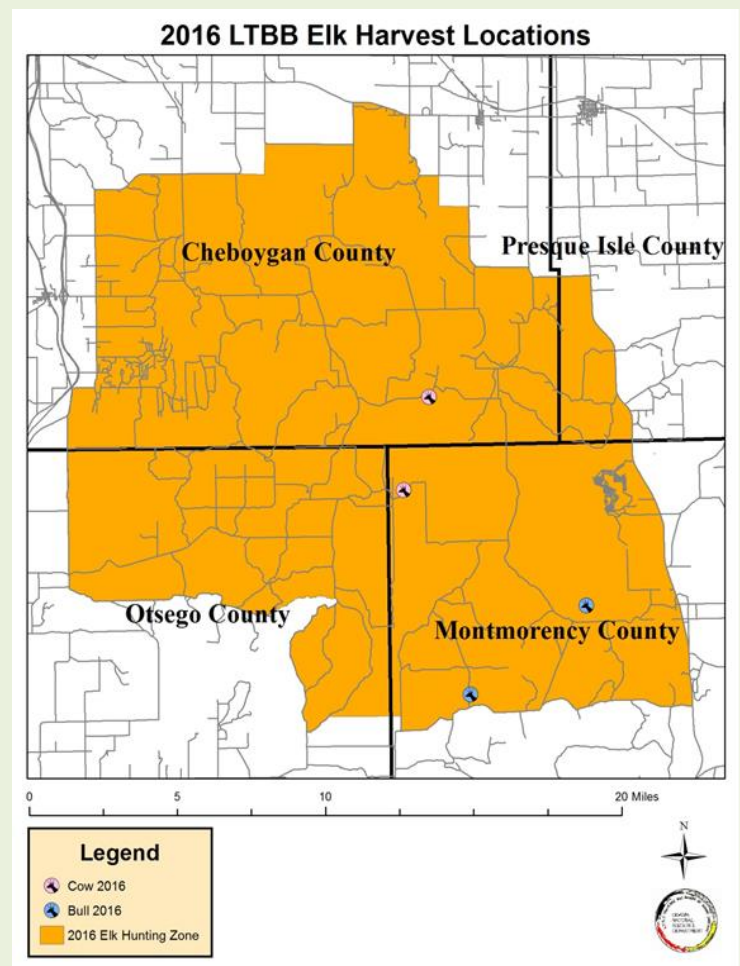


Figure 1. LTBB elk harvest locations for the 2016 season.



## Bear

The 2016 black bear season was September 10<sup>th</sup> - October 26<sup>th</sup>. Tribal members interested in harvesting bear must submit an application by August 1 with a five dollar application fee. In the management units where the permit requests outnumber the available quota a live lottery will be

*Maximum number of black bear tags to be issued by LTBB and total number actually issued for 2016.*

UNIT #	BMU	# RECOMMENDED	# ISSUED
1	Baldwin	3	3
2	Drummond Island	1	0
3	Gladwin	2	1
4	Gwinn	16	1
5	Newberry	77	4
6	Red Oak	31	29
7	Baraga	4	0

conducted to determine successful applicants. Excess bear permits/tags available after the application deadline will be issued on first come first serve basis over the counter.

The Tribes are allocated 10% of the State's black bear harvest in each unit. The Tribes may authorize their members to take up to 12.5% of the available harvest in a given unit if they harvest 10% in the previous year. LTBB manages the number of tags issued to ensure that it does not exceed a harvest of more than 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the Tribes allocation.

The LTBB NRD issued a total of 38 black bear harvest tags in 2016. All the LTBB hunters that applied for bear were issued bear permits.

Nate Stead, Donna Budnick and Kevin Cranick were the only LTBB members to harvest a bear during the 2016 season. Nate Stead took his bear to the MDNR check station. He harvested a male of unknown weight September 10, 2016. Donna Budnick harvested a female weighing approximately 275 pounds September 24, 2016. Kevin Cranick harvested a female of unknown weight October 2, 2016. All three bears were taken in the Red Oak Bear Management Unit (BMU).



### **Black Lake Sturgeon**

Section 17.3 of the 2007 Inland Consent Decree states that *“the State and the Tribes... shall negotiate allocations of sturgeon harvest when sturgeon recovery provides for such harvest, including an allocation of sturgeon harvest in Black Lake when the sturgeon population, as determined by Tribal and State biologists, includes 750 mature fish.”* In 2010 the Tribes and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) agreed that the Black Lake sturgeon population had exceeded the 750 mature adult threshold. Each year thereafter the MDNR and the Tribes will determine the safe allowable harvest and allocate that harvest equally between the Tribes and State.

The 2016 Black Lake Sturgeon Allocation was announced December 15, 2015. The final allocation resulted in a total of seven fish for the Five Tribes and seven for State of Michigan anglers. Sault Ste. Marie and Little River received a second sturgeon permit for 2016.

The 2016 Black Lake Sturgeon season was February 1<sup>st</sup> – June 15<sup>th</sup>. Tribal members interested in harvesting sturgeon from the Black Lake system must submit an application by January 1 with a five dollar application fee.

The State of Michigan anglers harvested their seven allotted lake sturgeon February 8, 2016. Four males and three females were harvested within two hours of the season opening. LTBB did not harvest a lake sturgeon in 2016.



### **Deer Harvest Results**

All LTBB members who hunt deer are required to possess a valid LTBB Inland Hunting and Fishing License along with deer harvest tags when hunting. A harvest tag must be immediately affixed to each deer harvested. Tribal members are then further required to submit those harvest tags, whether filled or not, to the Natural Resources Department by February 1<sup>st</sup> following the end (closure) of the deer seasons.

One thousand five hundred and one (1,501) deer tags were issued in 2015. Eighty one percent (81%) of the deer tags issued in 2015 were returned.



In 2016 LTBB Tribal members had 5 deer bag limit, no more than 2 of which may be antlered bucks. Antlered bucks are male deer which must have at least one antler of three inches or more.

The final Little Traverse Bay Bands' deer harvest in 2015 was 240 deer (144 antlerless, 96 antlered). The 2016 preliminary deer harvest is 166 (82 antlerless, 84 antlered) with 58% of the tags issued being returned. On average, antlerless deer comprised fifty eight percent (58%) of the harvest with the balance, forty two percent (42%) being antlered deer.

LTBB hunters harvested deer through the use of a bow, muzzleloader and firearms, the vast majority of the deer are harvested through the use of a firearm.

The Department also issued special use permits for the harvest of 43 deer in 2016. Seventeen (17) were actually harvested. The permits were issued for Ghost Suppers, families in need, individual subsistence and for subsistence by elders unable to hunt.

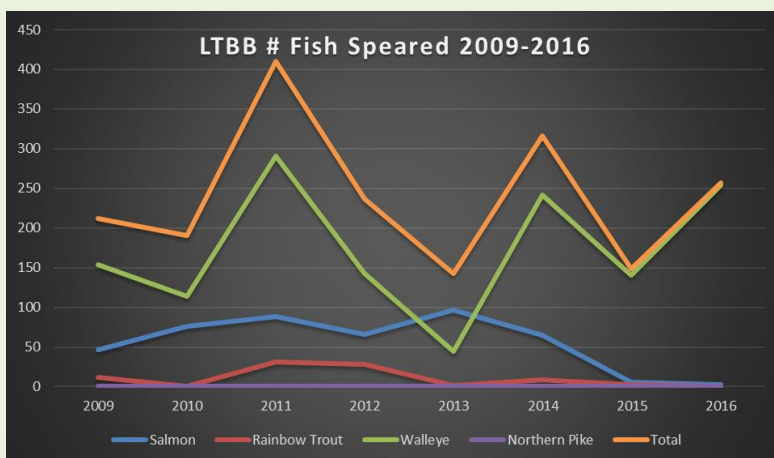




### ***Spearing, Bow Fishing, Dip net, Trotline and Hand Capture***

Tribal members are afforded a variety of methods to harvest fish on select water bodies within the Reservation and Ceded Territory (see tribal regulations for more detail). Tribal members involved in spearing, bow fishing, dip net, trotline or hand capture are required to fill out and submit a harvest report to the Department within seven days of harvest.

LTBB had fourteen (14) fishermen submit eighty two (82) harvest reports. Their efforts were spread out over three counties and six (6) different water bodies. Again most of the harvest occurred on or near the LTBB Reservation.



Reported harvest was a dramatic increase over 2015 reported amounts and the 2016 harvest was second only to the 2011 harvest and was nearly double the 2015 harvest. Walleye was again the highest reported species harvested. The reported salmon was markedly less, the lowest reported harvest since the signing of the Inland Decree in 2007 and appears to be related to under reporting.

YEAR	# SPEAR REPORTS	# FISHERS	# COUNTIES	# RIVERS/LAKES
2002	0	0	0	0
2003	2	2	1	1
2004	20	10	5	8
2005	27	14	7	10
2006	13	5	4	8
2007	31	11	4	8
2008	81	44	9	18
2009	79	45	9	15
2010	76	29	8	13
2011	92	27	8	14
2012	72	23	6	12
2013	45	12	4	7
2014	86	36	7	15
2015	70	28	3	8
2016	82	14	3	6

### ***Treaty Rights Enhancement Activities***

The Department and NRC has taken on the charge of providing education opportunities to tribal members in order to increase their participation in exercising their treaty rights. In addition to the annual Hunter Safety program-October 8-9<sup>th</sup>, the Youth Upland Bird Hunt- September 17, Youth Deer Hunt- October 22, Community Deer Processing Class- October 24<sup>th</sup>.

The LTBB NRD held a “Youth Upland Bird Hunt” on September 17<sup>th</sup> in northern part of the LTBB Reservation near Cross Village at Dirk Shorter’s property. Three youth took part in the hunt. Each of the youth were assisted by a seasoned hunter, with an emphasis on gun handling, safe zones of fire, game handling and care, etc. They were all successful in harvesting birds.



The Conservation Enforcement Program held the Annual Hunter Safety certification class October 8-9<sup>th</sup> with the range day held on October 15<sup>th</sup>. Nine (9) students participated in the course.

The LTBB NRD held the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Youth Deer Hunt on October 22<sup>nd</sup> at the LTBB owned farm, Ziibijawang. The 300 acre plus farm is located in the Northern part of Emmet County just off LTBB Reservation. Four LTBB youth took part in the hunt. Each youth was accompanied by an adult relative or NRD staff mentor. One of the youth successfully harvested a five point buck.

On October 24<sup>th</sup>, the LTBB NRD hosted its 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Venison processing workshop. The workshop was once again held in the NRD boat storage building. A “hanging” pole was



temporarily constructed . Three deer harvested by Tribal community members were bought in to be cut up. Approximately 18-20 students participated and completed the whole process from skinning, deboning, cutting and grinding to packaging for the freezer.



### *Future Trends*

A large portion of LTBB membership continues to actively exercise their treaty reserved rights by obtaining and using LTBB licenses with the vast majority exercising those rights on or near the LTBB Reservation. Around sixteen percent (16%) of LTBB's total membership obtained a license in 2016. The State of Michigan in contrast issues licenses to less than 10% of state citizens.

Overall it appears that tribal members are exercising their rights in a wide range of ways not only limited to deer hunting but ranging from berry picking and mushroom gathering to inland fishing and migratory bird hunting to commercial and subsistence fishing on the Great Lakes. The Department continues to work with Tribal membership on increasing their understanding and compliance with regulations and orders related to the 2000 Great Lakes and the 2007 Inland Consent Decrees. The Department and Natural Resource Commission are also keen to point out opportunities available to Tribal Citizens to exercising Treaty Rights.



**Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians**

License Holder Survey - **This survey pertains to the 2015 Hunting and Fishing Season – Reservation and 1836 Ceded Territory.**  
Please answer the questions by circling and/or filling in the blanks.

1) Did you fish any inland lakes or streams under your Tribal License?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2) If you fished, please write in the number harvested per species of fish:

Species	Walleye	Bass	Bluegill	Perch	Crappie	Rock Bass	Catfish	Muskellunge	Pike
Total # Fish Harvested									

Species	Burbot	Sucker	Whitefish	Smelt	Trout	Lake Trout	Salmon
Total # Fish Harvested					Brook- Brown- Rainbow-		

3) If you fished, then what COUNTY did you fish in most frequently? \_\_\_\_\_

4) Did you fish with a Spear in any lakes or streams? Yes ☐ No ☐

5) If you DID fish with a Spear please write in the Species and the number per species harvested:

Species	Salmon	Lake Trout	Walleye			
Total # Harvested						

6) Did you Hunt under your Tribal License? Yes ☐ No ☐

7) If you hunted, please write in the number harvested per species:

Species	Deer	Pheasant	Turkey	Grouse	Squirrel	Ducks or Geese	Rabbit
Total # Harvested							

Species	Coyote	Bobcat	Fox	Bear	Raccoon	Elk	Woodcock	Other
Total # Harvested								



8) If you HUNTED, then WHAT COUNTY did you hunt in MOST FREQUENTLY?

\_\_\_\_\_

9) Did you Harvest any Turkeys? Yes ☐ No ☐

10) Did you TRAP under your Tribal License? Yes ☐ No ☐

11) If you TRAPPED, please write in the number harvested per species:

Species	Beaver	Fox	Raccoon	Mink
Total # Harvested				

Species	Bobcat	Otter	Muskrat	Coyote	Other
Total # Harvested					

12) Did you GATHER OR COLLECT any of plants, fruits, berries, nuts, minerals or other materials  
Yes ☐ No ☐

13) If you said yes to question 12 please circle all that were gathered:

Cedar Willow Black Ash Nuts  
Birch Bark Pine Cones Firewood Animal parts antler etc.  
Sweet Grass Princess Pine Berries Minerals  
Sage Maple Syrup Mushrooms Medicine Herbs  
Apples Other \_\_\_\_\_

14) Did you HARVEST any MIGRATORY BIRDS under your Tribal License?  
Yes ☐ No ☐

15) If you HUNTED MIGRATORY BIRDS, please write in the number harvested per species:

**Ducks**

Species	Pintail	Canvas Back	Hooded Merganser	Black	Red	Red Head	Teal	Gadwall
Total # Harvested								

**Ducks**

Species	Mallard	Widgeon	Ring-necked	Scaup	Bufflehead	Goldeneye	N. Shovler	Other
Total # Harvested								

**Geese**

Species	Canadian	White Fronted	Brant	Snow
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16) Please list any positive or negative interactions you had with Tribal and/or State Conservation Enforcement, NRD department staff or any members of the general public in relation to exercise of your inland treaty activities (ex. Hunting, Fishing, and Gathering).

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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17) You were helped in a timely fashion. (Circle one).

Strongly Agree

Agree

Some What Agree

Disagree

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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18) The demeanor of the staff person who assisted you was pleasant and courteous (Circle one).

Strongly Agree

Agree

Some What Agree

Disagree

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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19) Please list any requests, comments or suggestions you may have for the Natural Resource Commission or Natural Resource Department:

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